NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance.

THE DAILY HERALD two cents per copy - \$7 per annum.

THE WEEKLY HERALD every Saturday at the cents
per copy or \$5 per annum; the European Edition \$4 per anmen to amy part of Great Britain and \$5 to any part of the
Continent both to include the postage.

TOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE containing importent never solicited from any quarter of the world; if need,
all be liberally paid for. OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

AND PARKAGES SERV US AND PACKAGES SERV. US

ALL LETTERS by mail for Subscription or with Adverdiscounts, to be post-paid or the portuge will be deducted from

Noments, to be post-paid, or the postupe settle be deducted for the money remitted. NO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We do not return those rejected, JOR PRINTING executed with neatness, chapmens, and

despotch
Advertisements renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

DOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY. - WIZARD OF THE WAVE BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway. -- INCOMAR -- THE

BIBLO'S.-LA SONNAMBULA-ANNA BISHOP-LUCY OF

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street.—Woman I Ador E. P. A. RICIAN AND PARVENU—ORE THOUSAND MILLERED WANTED.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Uncle Ton's

WALLACK'S THRATRE, Brondway. Twelve Lab was of Braccles Matrimonial - White Horse of the Perfers.

WHITE'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES, 17 and 19 Bowe-ery.—Roland for an Oliver.—First Night-Servano by Legacy-family Jars

AMERICAN MUSEUM. - Afternoon-Miseminy Maring-One Thousand Millinkas Wanted. Evening-The Last Nath.

TARERNACLE.-MR. DEMPSTER'S BALLAD ENTER

GHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-ETHIOPIAN WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hail, 444 Broad-

CIRCUS, 37 Bowery. EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

DOUBLE SHEET

New York, Monday, November 29, 1852.

The News.

Three steamers, with late and important news from three continents of the world, arrived at this port yesterday. The Baltic came in, after a rapid run from Liverpool, bringing intelligence from the European and Asiatic continents and the eastern slepe of South America. The Northern Light and Georgia arrived soon after, with news from the western slope of North America and the Hawaiian kingdom. Our columns this morning are, therefore, filled, as a thing of course, with the interesting details received by the steamers.

It will be seen, on reference to the European news, that Lord Palmerston made a very important specen in the British House of Commons on the Cuba question, which will serve as a sort of preface to a future debate, which may af terwards tend to alter the face of affairs at Havana. The remarks of the London Globe on his lordship's speech will also repay perasal. There is also another matter to which we must direst our readers' attention-we refer to a declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer relative to the fisheries dispute, from which it will be seen that the most pacific and friendly relations continue to aviet between the two great governments of England and the United States. Amongst the contipental intelligence will be found a proplamation from the Count de Chambord-Henry V .- to his adherents in France, in which he protests against the usurpation of the throne by Louis Napoleon. None of there Bourbon manifestoes have hitherto effected anything, and no doubt the Count is far from anticipating any good result from the present proclamation; but if he forbore thrusting his pre-tensions forward at different periods, he might, per-

obance, be forgotten. The news from South America, which we give in another column, is interesting and important. A cessful revolution took place in Buenos Ayres on the 10th of September, and a provisional government was formed, with General Pinto at its head. The Chamber of Representatives, previously dissolved by General Urquiza, Director of the Argentine Conederation, was re-installed in its functions; and General Flores joined this government with a force of 1,600 men. General Urquiza, however, took a very philosophical view of this revolution, and comssioned Colonel Baez to represent his sentiments to the Provisional Governor, which were to the effect that since the province of Buenos Ayres had exressed its will to become the free mistress of its own destinies, it was at liberty so to do. General Urquiza, therefore, ordered all the Entre Rios troops in Buenos Ayres to return to their province, and, making his own congé to the government, em-barked for Entre Rios in the steamer Merced. This exement will interfere with the grand project of pening the South American rivers, the Buenos-Ayrean government being simply provincial, and aving no exclusive jurisdiction over any of the having no exclusive jurisdiction over any of the rivers except the Parana. Another feature of our news from this quarter is, that the Brazilian government have shown a decided and sincere desire to suppress the slave traffic.

The additional intelligence brought from California by the steamships Northern Light and Goorgia.

The additional intelligence brought from California by the steamships Northern Light and Georgia is highly pleasing and satisfactory. The mines sontinue to yield an abundance of the precious metal to all who are industrious enough to seek for time in verification of which, the Georgia alone brings 12,742,499 in dust, being the largest amount ever received by one vessel. In view, probably, of the mexhaustible supply of gold, the bankers at Sammento were about to hold a meeting for the purpose of regulating the price of the article, at which, it is said, an effort would be made to reduce the amount paid for dust by the brokers. Great numbers of vessels, with heavy cargoes of every description of merchandise, had recently arrived at San Francisco from all parts of the world; notwith-tanding which, prices were generally maintained, and there was the utmost activity in the market swing to the previous excessive scarcity of goods. With the exception of a disease resembling the shelers, which appears only to prevail to a plers, which appears only to prevail to a holers, which appears only to prevail to a light extent in some parts of the mines, the health of California was generally good, the mo-ality of the people better than ever before known, and everything betokening a happy and pros-serous condition of affairs.

The attention of the roader is directed to the in-

brmation, elsewhere given, from the Sandwich slands, Nicaragua, New Granada, Jamaica, & ..., ill of which will be found to contain matter of great

nterest to the generality of American readers.

Our correspondent at Belize, Honduras, writer hat the Indians made an attack on the town of teten on the 3d inst., and that the inhabitants of place, after firing a few shots at the savages, he place, after firing a few shots at the savages, ed in great confusion. The scene that cassed is ruly heartending to describe. The frightened tivens, of all ages and serves, half sind and ns, of all ages and sexes, half clad, and many them without food, were, at last accounts, indis inately huddled together; and, as if to add to seir deplorable condition, the rain was pouring non them in torrents. Parents and children be ame separated in the excitement of the retreat, nd it was feared that many had been drowned. At scalar, on the 30th ult, the Indians were sursen raining for fifteen days, and it was supposed ant water had fallen to the dopth of ten feet on level. At Belize it had also rained incommantly twenty three days. Numerous lives had been t, and the crops and stock throughout the counwere almost destroyed. The Indians bid fair complete the work of destruction. No wonder

Among other notabilities who reached the city sterday, we notice that the Georgia brought a

company of Chinese theatrical performers, who have lately been edifying the Californians with their curious exhibitions. The company is composed of one hunfred and twenty three persons, among whom, it is said, are many stars in their profession.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARE SHOULD AND SHOULD BE SHOU

We publish to day a full account of the religious ceremonies which took place yesterday at the consecration of the new Roman Catholic Church of the Most Holy Reedeemer, in Third street, in this city. We also give a verbatim report of the eloquent sermon preached by Bishop M'Closky, of Alosny, upon the occasion.

The Audi or's exposition with regard to the pro sent and prospective condition of the Canal finance of this State, so far as concerns the prosecution of the public works, is a very important document, and will attract the special attention of contractors, financiers, and all others who are interested in either the expenditure of the funds or the navigation of the ennals. We may examine this document more critically hereafter.

Besides the telegraphic news, which is quite interesting, our columns to-day contain a large amount of local and general reading, to which we cannot do more than merely call the reader's attention. Want of space will not permi; us to particularize.

The Crescent City Difficulty-Singular Conduct of our Government-The Documents and Facts of the Case-Views of Lord Pal-

We published in yesterday's HERALD several importunt official letters and articles, in reference to the Crescent City difficulty, as it now stands, including the extraordinary letter of the President of the United States to Mr. Collector Maxwell on the subject. To afford the public a clear and authentic view of the whole affair, we re-publish those papers this morning, together with the previous correspondence in the matter, in its chronological order; and te this mass of official testimony we would invite the reader's careful attention. We apprehend thatit will convince every dispassionate mind, aside from any feeling of national sensibility or prejudice, of the right and the wrong in this most remarkable centroversy.

There are three parties to this international dispute: The United States Mail Steamship Company, under contract to carry the government mails to Havana and other points, at stated periods, on the one side, and the Spanish authorities of Cuba and the United States government on the other. The facts in the case, for which we refer to the correspondence, are simply there:-The s enmship company's vessel, the Crescent City, destined to Havana with the public mails, according to contract, is expelled from the port, without permission to land her mails or passengers, because of the presence on board of an individual in the company's employ obnoxious to the legal authorities Mr. Roberts, the agent of the company, on the 6th of October, communicates the facts of this high herded outrage to Mr. Courad, Acting Secretary of State, and asks for redress, and for in formation in relation to the future movements of the company. No answer being made to this application, in the meantime, on the 234 of October, Me George Law, president of the company, addresses a brief note to Mr. Conrad, calling his attention to the letter of Mr. Roberts. Mr. Conrad replies on the 25th of October, briefly and rudely giving Mr. Law to understand that it might be inferred, from what had transpired, that the Crescent City would again be excluded from Havana, " in case the individual named William Smith should remain on board of her." This answer being a sheer and uncivit evasion of the matter in issue, Mr. Law, on the 27th of October, addresses another note to Mr Conrad, requesting a more specific reply. On the 30th, Mr. Conrad replies, that the government has written to Spain on the subject-that when it is received the reply will probably be published-but that, in the mean time, the Department of State " must be excused from giving any information or advice on the subject.

Such are the official facts in this affair down to the 30th of October. And what were the steamship company to do? They were under contract to carry the mails, at stated periods, to and from Havana. They were liable for any fallure to fulfil the contract on their part. They had done nothing to infringe our obligations of peace and amity with Spain. On the contrary, in the exclusion of one of their ships from Havana, by the local authorities, they believed that the common rights accorded to nmerce by the law of nations, and the privieges conceded to our citizens and maritime trade by our treaty stipulations with Spain, had been grossly violated in the case of the Crescent City, and in various other cases. In this view of the matter, too, they are sustained by the United States officer commanding their ship, and by the nearly unanimous voice of the public press, and the public judgment of the whole country. But the company had no desire unnecessarily to embarrane the government. Hence they apply for information as to the course they are to pursue. The government has neither advice nor information to give ; but gravely supposes that the Crescent City will again be excluded from Havana "in case the indi ridual named William Smith continues on board of her " To be sure, Captain Porter is removed from the Crescent City; but the substitution of another paval officer to the command of the vessel makes the government a party, thus far, to the continuance of her regular trips : and vet. a party, in fact, to

the continued outrages of the Cuban authorities. Captain Davenport, however, brings the matter to an issue; and the Presidential election being over, there is no longer any motive for keeping in the dark the real position of the administration in this disgraceful business. Davenport is considered as removed for conduct the most natural and justifiable under the circumstances. He only consulted the honor of his flag, and the rights to which our commerce is entitled from a friendly power. And that was enough ; but it was not enough for the government, and so he was removed and rebuked. here the humiliating truth is disclose i, that the administration had resolved to submit to the insulting outrages of the Cuban authorities from the beginning, notwithstanding that, in answer to the repeated applications of Mr. Law, it had " neither advice nor information to give."

The official correspondence of Saturday last, including the President's letter, leaves the steamship company to shift for themselves. Without being relieved from the responsibilities of their contract they are deprived of the government mails, of the government commanding officer, and of the government protection. Nay, more, the President virtually has issued a declaration of outlawry against Mr. Law, and all concerned, in case they persist in attempting to run any one of their vessels into Havana with "the individual named William Smith on board of her." But the company have their contract to fulfil. To this intent. the Cherokee sailed on Saturday afternoon, after fruitless application for the mails. Whatever the issue may be, or whatever the hazards of the trip, it was the only alternative left to the company. They will have fulfilled on their part the centract with the government. Had the President. In his out of the way and extra ministerial letter to Mr Maxwell, intimated that, in the suspension of their regular trips to Havana, the company would be considered as having complied with their contract, and as entitled to indemnity for all osses so sustained, then it is probable Mr. Law, for the sake of conciliation, would have submitted. But, while held responsible to his bonds, and while clearly in the right, he may be justified in attempting to pass the Moro under a proclamation of outlawry, with "the individual named William Smith on board" ship. Their fidelity to Mr. Smith, as an inoffending citizen, entitled to their confidence and to the protection of the government on board the company's vessels in any harbor in the world, is a feath er in their cap of which they may well be proud.

The right assumed by the Captain-General of Cu-ba, of excluding a merchant vessel of a friendly nation, because of the presence of an obnoxious perquestion we had thought that the last war with Bag land, the correspondence of Gen. Case in Paris on the Quintuple treaty, and the final and conclusive nesotiations between Mr Webster and Lord Aberdsen had left not a shadow of doubt as to the position our government. The right, however, we perceive, has been recently exercised on board an America ship in one of the ports of Italy; and we suppose it will be conceded there and everywhere, by the existing administration, if its action in reference to the Crescent City affair is to be taken as its interpretation of American rights on the deck of an Ame rican vessel.

There is this excuse, however, for the imbe and degrading course of the government in regard to the authorities of Cuba. Absolute in the island, they are but provincial in fact. Our government can only treat with the supreme government of Spain We are informed, too, that a letter has been written to Spain, and that negotiations are going on with the Spanish Minister at Washington, upon the troubles concerning Mr. Smith; and these are doubtless the reasons why we must submit to the despotie caprices of Captain-General Canedo for sometime longer. Now, as we understand it, ignorance of the law is held to be no palliation for its infringement The authorities of Cuba are supposed to know the law, and their remoteness from Spain renders it imperative that they should be held directly responsible for any flagrant violations of good neighborhood. The interests of peace, and the interests of Spain in Cubs, in this business, would at all events, have been best subserved by a prompt and decisive enforcement, upon the local authorities, of the rights of our commerce. course of the administration, on the other hand. has been to play directly into the hands of the disaffected Creoies of the island, and the fillibusteros on this side of the Gulf, hostile as it is known to be to the acquisition of Cuba upon any terms. But, enough. We consider the case, as between Mr. George Law and the government, as clearly made out in his favor; and as between the authorities at Havana and the Crescent City, as incontestibly conclusive of the right of the ship to enter that port, even with "the individual named William Smith on

In conclusion, we invite the reader's attention to the article in this paper from the London Globe, as an authorized publication of the views of Lord Palmerston on the Cuba question It appears from this article that Spain, in the event of a rupture with the United States, will most likely be held by the British government, (unquestionably, if Palmerston should again succeed to the Foreign Department.) as having ferfeited her claims to the protection of England, from her open violation of the treaty upon the African slave trade. This, together with the bad faith of Spain with her English bondholders, and with our American supplies of cotton, will, we may rest assured, keep England to the side of the United States, whatever the casualties or contingencies which may drive us into a rupture with Spain, or however imminent the peril of the annexation of Cuba to this our national confederation. And yet, we doubt not, the fear of England has had much to de with the truckling policy of this adminis tration in reference to the affairs of Cuba. Well the people have decreed a new order of things, and we can wait in patience yet a little longer.

The Departure and the Prospects of the Japan Expectition.

The san which rose this morning shone upon the white sails of the Mississippi, as she bravely stood forward on her course. In spite of every obstaele-difficulties at home and difficulties abroadindifference at Washington and speers at Londonthe flag ship of the expedition has now, after eighteen months' delay, actually set sail for Japan. It is natural, may more, it is becoming, that at this conjuncture we should devote a moment to inquiring what will be the fate, during the next six menths, of the brave men who sailed in the Mississippi. A few remarks on the subject will be the more opportune, as we are led to believe that apprehensions are entertained in certain quarters lest our squadron should mest with a formidable resistance from the Japanese. Croakers have not been wanting to draw attention to the long period of time which has elapsed since the news of the atting out of the expedition must have reached Jeddo, and given the emperor notice to prepare his defence. The resources of the empire have been magnified by distance, and exaggerated by fear; the thirty mil-lions who, according to the latest accounts, inhabit the Jaranese islands, have already swelled to double that number. Their courage and warlike propendties have been dilated upon at length; the people of Niphon, we are told, bear no analogy to the Chinese or Hindoos, but combine the ferocious he bit of the Afighan with the high-souled daring of the Sikh. They have arms, and know how to use them. Their cities are fortified and garrisoned by bands of resolute men. The people themselves are law loving, and strongly attached to their government-they would die in its defence, as the gallant Robillas did in former times. What can Commo-

adversaries? These and similar remarks are uttered every day by thoughtless people in the streets Let us see how they bear the test of a caim investigation.

dore Perry do, with his fachle force, against such

The population of the four Japanese islands can not be safely set down at upwards of thirty mil lions. Travellers' estimates vary from twenty to fifty millions; but those which adopt the latter figure are based on a calculation of probabilities which is not entitled to much weight. Of these, some thirty or forty thousand might possibly be brought into the field. They have no artillery worth mentioning, and their powder is of the coarsest description. We have the evidence of military men of high standing to prove that the Japanese are utterly ignorant of the rules of warfare. With all their valor, they could effect nothing against the circipline and skill of American sailors and soldiers. Whatever might be the result of an invasion into the heart of Niphon, should any American officer be fool hardy enough to make the attempt, we have little doubt that if his gracious Majesty, the Ziogoon, should think fit to maltreat Commodore Perry or his men, the walls and roofs of Jedde would be instantly knocked down about his ears, and, from the want of efficient batteries and well equipped vessels, our fleet would be secure from

But this result-which Heaven forefend-is pre dicated on the hypothesis that the Japanese will commence open hostilities against the expedition. We cannot discover any grounds on which such a supposition can be tenable.

Commodore Perry's mission affords no pretext for hostilities. He is the bearer of a civil message from our President to the Emperor of Japan, soliciting or our steam vestels the right of taking in coal at Jeddo, or at any other Japanese port which might be selected. The message is couched in the most friendly terms, and the Commodore is directed to convey to the Ziogeon the assurance of our high re gard for himself and his government. His instructions do not even assert the undoubted principle that the jealous seclusion in which it is the policy of the Japanese to dwell is an infringement of the natural rights of all foreign nations. The Commo dore is empowered to sign a treaty of " amity and with the empire of Japan ; but it does commerce not appear that, if the Emperor should decline to make any such treaty, our representative would be justified in resorting to compulsory measures, or even threats. According to the letter of instructions addressed to Commodore Aulick by the timid whig administration, it would seem that if the reply of the Japanese was a straightforward re-fusal, the Commodore could do nothing but weigh anchor, and return home with a flea in his ear.

If, then, hostilities ensue, it will be a gratuitous act on the part of the Japanese. The history of the past affords no example of any similar unprovoked aggression. At the times when the rule of seclusion was most rigorously enforced, atruders were simply warned off without violence .

to remain four and twenty hours at anchor is Nangasaki Bay. Five years afterwards the frigate Phantom actually effected a landing, and, according to the historiographer of the affair, frightened the authorities out of their wits In 1813, Sir Stamford Raffles sent two ships to Nangasaki and held a long parley with the chief officers of the port He would probably have succeeded in opening a trade with Japan, had it not been for the cunning of Herr Doeff, the Dutch factor. In 1819, Captain Jordan emained eight days at Jeddo . His ship was visited by thousands of the inhabitants, and though his request to be allowed to trade was declined, the reply was couched in the most civil terms, and he was 'requested to sail with the first fair wind " These occurrences do not indicate any disposition on the part of the Japanese to resort to force, except at the

ast extremity. Since 1819, nothing has occurred to embolden the Emperor of Japan, or embitter his feelings towards oreign powers. On the contrary, the opium war fourt have taught him that the most populous nation of the East is powerless, when opposed to the skilled arms of civilized nations. We may argue very reasonably, that as the English had helped themselves to the Island of Hong Kong, the Ameri-cans might, if provoked into hestilities, consider the Island of Sikof a fair recompense for their trouble. It would seriously curtail the private reverue of the Ziogoon, to be obliged to hand over some five or six millions, in hard cash, to the American Commodore, at the close of the war.

On the other hand, we have every reason to be lieve that there is a growing feeling among the Jupanese in favor of a foreign trade. The mercantile spirit of the people cannot long remain satisfied with a couple of Dutch vessels per annum. Captain Jordan was assured by the Japanese merchants who visited his vessel, that they would willingly have traded with him had it not been for the obnoxious regulations of the empire. They displayed a more familiar sequaintance with the affairs of the rest of the world than any of the other eastern nations and were minute in their inquiries respecting the settlement of the European war. It is utterly unreasonable to suppose that they would refuse a pro fitable sale for their coal, and persist in depriving themselves of the manufactured goods with which we could supply them, merely for the pleasure of sustaining their rulers in an absurd policy of soclusion. Nor can we presume, that with the specta cle of the benefits conferred on Chica by the tea trade before their eyes, they will wilfully debar themselves from a like source of revenue. All the recent travellers concur in asserting that there would be a predigious demand for woellens, cottons, glass, and herdware in Japan, if their ports were opened to the world. These are articles of prime necessity, intended for the poor, the laboring classes, rather than the nobility. Can it be supposed that the people of Japan will continue to dony hemselves these comforts for the sake of maintaining the barbarous policy of their ancestors?

We think not, and expect great things from Com modore Perry's expedition.

United States Senators from Arkansas. The Hon. WILIJAM K SEBASTIAN WAS TO elected by the Legislature of Arkaneas, on the 10th inst , to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next, when his present term will expire. He is, of course, a democrat, that party having always had a large majority in the Legislature of

Mr Sebastian is considered the most able man who has yet represented this young State in the Senate of the United States. He is a native, we believe, of one of the States in the valley of the Mississippi, is a lawyer by profession, and about thirtyeight years of age. He has the advantage of a fine personal appearance, is of medium stature, and his dark complexien shows, and other peculiarities give evidence of, a Spanish origin. His manners are pleasing, his style of oratory good, and he is ready and fluent in debate; and we may anticipate for him a brilliant career in the conneils of the nation, if we may judge from the favorable impression he has already made by his course as a Senator during the four years since he first made his appearance in that body as a successor to the late Mr. Ashley.

The following gentlemen, (all democrats,) have represented Arkansas in the Senate of the United States since the admission of the State into the

Union in 1836:--Termination
of Service.
March 3, 1837.
March 3, 1842.
Resigned.
March 3, 1841.
Died, Aug. 1844.
March 3, 1847.
Died Apl. 20, 1848.
March 3, 1849.
March 3, 1850.
March 3, 1850.
March 3, 1850. Sensiors.

Ambrose H. Sevier,
Do , re-elected,
Do , re-elected,
William S Fulton,
Do , re-elected,
Chester Ashley...
Do . re-elected,
Solon Borland...
Do , re-elected,
Wm K. Sobast an. | Commencement of Service. | Ambrose H. Sevier, Sept. 18, 1830. | Do, re-elected, March 4, 1837. | Do, re-elected, March 4, 1843. | William S. Fulton, Sept. 18, 1850. | Do, re-elected, March 4, 1841. | Do, re-elected, March 4, 1847. | Solon Borland... Nov. — 1848. | Do, re-elected, March 4, 1849. | Wm. K. Sebastan, Nov. — 1848. | Do, re-elected, March 4, 1849. | Do, re-elected, March 4, 1853. | Developed to the march 4, 1854. | Developed to the march 4, 1856. | Developed to the march 4, 1856. | Developed to the march 4, 1857. | Developed to the march 4, 1859. | Developed to the Previous to the meeting of the Legislature of Ar-

kansas, in the autumn of 1848, the Governor ap pointed Solen Borland and William K Sebastlas United States Senators-the former in place of Ambrose H. Sevier, who had resigned, and died in December following: the latter, in place of Chester Ashley, who had died in April, 1848 In November, the Legislature confirmed the selection of the Governor, by re-appointing the same Senators. Ambrose H. Sevier, the first on the above

ist, was a man of note for more than a quarter of century, and early identified with the interests of Arkaneas. He was born in 1802, in the mountains of East Tennessee, one of the most delightful regions of America, blessed with a climate resembling that of Italy, and favored with a scenery equalling in remantic attractions that of Spain or Switzerland. The family of Sevier were early emigrants to that section of country from North Carolina, and were either of Scotch or Norman origin. The Scavers and Severs of New England are Angle Saxon, and have no affinity with the Seviers of the South. But few of the name of Sevier have figured in our political history. John Sevier represented North Carolina in Congress in 1790-91. lieve he was a relative of A. H. Sevier, and that he is the same person who afterwards emigrated to Tennessee, and was one of the representatives in Congress from that State, from 1811 to 1815. He was also Governor of Tennessee in 1803. While in that office he became the enemy of Gen. Andrew Jackson, who was then a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. A personal quarrel with the governor occasioned a challenge from Judge Jackson, (who was then, also, a general,) which was accepted by the former, and the parties, without any formal arrangement, met on horseback in the manner of the knights of the middle ages, except that each was armed with a brace of pistols which, of course, were unknown in the days of ancient chivalry. Governor Sevier also carried a sword, while Jackson had a cane, which he carried as a spear. Putting spurs to his horse, the latter charged upon his antagonist in a bold and uner pected manner, and the governor dismounted to woid the attack. The interference of the gover nor's attendants prevented any serious mischief, and by the intercession of mutual friends further hostile intentions were abandoned. This aneodote gives us a specimen of the warlike, resolute, and chival rous spirit with which the Sevier family were imbued

While yet a child, the father of Ambrose H Sevier died, and, having received a meagre education n Tennessee, he removed to the newly organized Territory of Arkansas, and before he was twenty-one ne was admitted to the bar of Arkansas as an attorney, ex gratia. He was also elected Clerk of the Terri orial Legislature. As soon as he was eligible, in 1823, he was elected to the Legislature, and this honor was renewed in 1825. From 1827 to 1836 he was delegate to Congress from the territory of Arkansas. The acceptable manner in which he had discharged this trust was manifested by his election to the United States Senate in 1836, when Arkansan was received into the Union as a State. Upon

ture, for a term of six years. In 1842 he was again re elected to the Senate. Before the expiration of his last term of service, it became necessary to se-lect a commissioner to perfect a treaty of peace with Mexico. This was a most important mission, requiring firmness, ability, and address. The apcointment was conferred upon Mr. S-vier without solicitation, and accepted in compliance with the urgent demands of his friends At this period as health gave way; but the duties of the sta tion were performed with the greatest fidelity, and be returned, after an absence of three months. to receive the congratulations of his countrymen, but net to live long to enjoy the advantages conferred upon the nation by the treaty with Mexico. His health rapidly declined, and he expired on the 31st December, 1848, in his forty-seventh year, universally regretted. For more than a quarter of a century, as we have mentioned, he had held public stations, and possessed the unbounded confidence of his constituents and his party. He was Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, in the Senate, for many years, and afterwards of the Committee on Foreign Relations. In person, Mr. Sevier was of large size, and inclined to corpulercy, of dark complexion, blunt in his manners, social and convivial in his habits. In debate, he had a realy, off-hand way, which was effective, without eloquence or oratorical display.

The first colleague of Sevier, in the Senate, was William S. Fulton, a gentleman who at one time acquired much notoriety from his connection with Gen. Jackson, and his carly movements towards effecting the annexation of Texas He was a native of Maryland, and during the war of 1812 took up his residence in Tennessee, and was appointed privato secretary to General Jackson. While the General was President of the United States, he appointed Mr. Fulton Secretary of the Territory of Arkansas, and in 1835 he received from the President the appointment of Governor of the Territory, in which office he succeeded the late John Pope, who had held the office for six years. Fulton was the last Territorial Governor of Arkansas, and in 1836 he was elected by the Legislature one of the United States Senators to represent the new State in Congress. He was re elected Senator in 1841, and after having served in that capacity nearly eight years, he died at his residence in Arkansas, August 15, 1844

The career of Mr. Fulton in the Senate was no marked by any circumstances to render him memoroble as a legislator. A correspondence between him and General Jackson, while he was connected with the Territorial government of Arkansas, has been published, thowing the early measures taken to bring about the acquisition of Texas, before any important differences or disputes between Mexico and this country had taken place The family of Falton is of Scotch origin, although some of the name settled in the north of Ireland, from whence the ancestors of Robert Fulton, the great projector and father of steam ravigation, emigrated to Pennsylvania. Some of the Fultons settled in Virginia, and Andrew S Fulton, (a whig,) represented the Little Tennesses district, so called, of Virginia, in the Thirtieth Congress. The name is not found among the early settlers of New England.

Chester Ashley, who succeeded Mr. Fulton as Senator, was a native of Massachusetts, and was born at Westfield, in that State, June 1, 1790, but was removed in infancy to Hudson, Columbia county, New York, where he resided till he reached the age of twenty seven. He then migrated to Illinois, and after practising the law in that State, with distinguished success, for about two years, he removed to the territory of Arkansas, and established himself at Little Rock, then a more landing, but now a town fast rising into importance, both from its natural advantages, and those derived from its being the metropolis of the State. A clique of democratic politicians at this place, as is common at the capitals of most of the States, have always acted as a regency or junto, to control the politics of Arkansas, and get all they could out of the national government. They managed, it will be remembered, to obtain from Mr. Woodbury, when Secre tary of the Treasury, the half million of dollars in gold brought ever from England by Hon. Richard Rush, on account of the Smithsen bequest. This gold was invested in Arkansas bends, which remain anpaid to this day, principal and interest, and the defalcation has been made up from the national tressury.

Mr. Ashley had the good fortune to gain favor the all powerful clique at Little Rock, by which means, and by his tast and talen's, he steadily advanced in influence, and in 1844 was almost unanimously chosen United States Senator, by a democratic Legislature, of course, for they never had any other in Arkansas. In the Senate, he was chairman of the Judiciary Committce, and his voice, though not often heard in the chamber, was always listened to with respect and attention. Mr. Ashley died at Washington, April 29, 1848. He was of good personal appearance, nearly six feet in height, and somewhat resembling Presi lent Fillmore. His manners were agreeable and pleasant, being there of a polished gentleman Is was beloved in his domestic circle, and amiable n his private relations. The Ashley family came from England, and settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, where Robert Ashley lived as early as 1639. David Ashley, probably his son, was one of the settlers of Westfield, Mass, in 1666, and is the ancestor of several distinguished men.

Solon Borland, one of the present Senators, is a Southern man by birth and education, but of which State he is a native we are not informed. He is a physician by profession, and has been editor of a paper n Arkansas He is about 42 years of age, of small staure, with light hair and complexion, and is bald on the top of his head. His pugnacious disposition has led him into several quarrels in Arkansas, as well as at Washington. Among the most remarkable of the latter are the occasions in which he knocked down Senator Foote, of Mississippi, in Pennsyl-vania avenue, and injured the nose of J. G. C. Kennedy, the Superintendent of the Census Bureau; (this was in the Capitol.) He is, however, a ready and active legislator, and jealous of the rights of Arkansas, Texas, and other Southern States. He was vigilant as chairman of the committee on print-

Arkansas, although a State of sparse population. and heretofore only entitled to one representative in the popular branch of Congress, (hereafter she will have two.) has, it should be remembered, had voice equally potent in the Senate with States the largest magnitude. Since her admission into the Union, her Senators have by their votes setled many important questions advocated by the emocratic party-such as the revision of the tariff 1846, the annexation of Toxas, and various finandal and compromise measures bearing on the interests of the whole Union. The political history of the State and of her Senators, therefore, is of interest to the people of the whole country. The geography and history of Arkansas are per-

haps less known in the Northern States than those of any other State; but there are many points of interest about it which are worthy of note and study. The territory which now comprises this State was part of the Louisiana purchase, and was or ganized as a Territory in 1819. Many of the settler at that time were turbulent and unmanageable spirits. There seems to be a strong tendency in American laws and institutions to create docility and habits of peace. The laws of the Territory were administered among those people, strangers to the country and to each other, as quietly in most instances as they are in the more populous and regulated regions. True, there have been oscasion-al outbreaks, inflictions of Lynch law, and some disgraceful scenes in the legislative halls and courts of justice; and rifles, pistols, bowie knives, and Arkaness tooth picks, so called, were among the early imports into the frontier Territory; but this was o have been expected in such a population and affairs gradually assumed their present posceful and comparatively well-managed condition. The taking his seat in the Senate he drew the short term, and was re-checked in 1837, by the Legisla n population and resources during the last ten

years Many of the older inhabitants are deants of the settlers of the country when it we under Spanish dominion and an ecdores of great interest are given by them of Spanish and Indians under

the Spanish regime.

The Spanish and French, at early dates in the history of this country, had establishments on the Arkansas, and they but a settlement at Little

Rock three quarters of a century ago. The progress of the new States in the valley of the Missiscippi-magnificent in their area and resources-from comparative weakness, poverty and anarchy, to strength, populousness, wealth and security, and having institutions formed on models of enlightened taste and enterprise, is a pleasing subject of contemplation; and there are evidences that Arkansas, one of the younger sisters of the Union, will not be behind in the march to greatness and

MEETING OF CONGRESS - Among the arrivals by the steemer Georgia at this port, yesterday, were the Hon Mr McCorkle. Representative, and Dr. Gwin, Senator, from California, who are en route to Washington. Major Spoffard, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Mr. Chauncey Taylor, Mr. Edward Vincent, and other prominent citizens of San Francisco, likewise were passengers by the Georgia. The Georgia brings no later news than what we were previously in possession of. We also see in the list of passengers the name of Mr. William C. Hamilton, assectate editor of the San Prancisco Herald, who was for several years connected with this journal as assistant enter. We are informed that Mr. Hamilton has returned to this city for the purpose of removing his family to San Francisco, and that he will depart again for the metropolis of the Pacific immediately

MADAME SONTAU'S NEW SERIES OF CONCERTS - The music-loving portion of our community, the habitans of the fachionable avenues, and the admirers of nevelties in every shape, may be expected to congregate in their strength to night in Metropolitan Hall, as well for the purpose of giving a flattering welcome to this exquisite ty as to the effect of the vast preparations made to render her new series of concerts superior to everything of the kind heretofore witnessed in this metropolis. The presentation of six hundred performers in one consert room, is an evidence of liberal ty amounting even to extravagance in the management, and is so unexampled in our past concert history as to create great anxiety among all classes to witness the success of the enterprise. But, fudependent of this, the tame and popularity of the eminent artiste herself assisted by such as Paul Jullian, Bradisli Pozzolini Rocci and Bekert, would form an ample and unfailing inducement to our mucic-loving population, to give a most liberal pa ronge to this new series. We may consequently expect to see Metropolitan fiall filled to night with as gay hand-ems, fa-bionable, religious, and humerous an audience as ever congregated within its walls.

THE OPERA IN NEW ORLEANS .- According to one of the New Orleans journals, of the 18th instant, all the French opens troope had returned to that city, and were about to commence the theatrical campaign. Several artistes engaged in Paris had arraved the previous evening, by the thip Belle Assize, whose long voyage had caused much analety as to her safety. Mordanes Leonti and Marguerite are named as being in the company, and are spoken of in most complimestary terms as far as select their personal charms. The journal from which we derive our information goes on to say:-"We have met among the personel brought by Mr. Davis, an old met among the personal brought by Mr. Davis, an old friend—an admired artists—one of those men who leave behind them everywhere that they have been a pleasant recollection. We have named at Eugène Prévest, the graceful compositor of "Cosemo." The return of M. Prévost to our theatre will be a real triumph; and in resuming the place which he formerly occupied, he will hear around him those seelamations which always attend true talent." The opera company were to make their debut on the following monday, in Halevy's opera, "La Reine de Chypre" (the Queen of Cyprus)

The following are the names of the arisites who had arrived from Paris;—M. Eugène Prévost, leader of the orchestra; Meesays, Bordas and Delawardo, first tenors in grand opera; M. Juette, first tenor in comic opera; M. Ludovic and Meedames Leonti and Marguerite.

Marine Affairs.

THE STEAMSHIP PACIFIC left Quarantine at half-pass even o'clock, yesterday morning, for Liverpool. COMPLIMENTARY CARD -OFF SANDY Hook, NOV. 27, 1852 - A meeting of the passengers of the steamship Northern Light, Thomas Miner, Eq., commander, was

1852—A meeting of the passengers of the steamship Northern Light, Thomas Miner, Req., commander, was called.

On motion, Luther Hill, Esq., was called to the chair, and issue V. Denniston Jr. was appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by the president, via that they were assembled to procure an expression of feeling in reference to the pleasant intercourse that had existed between themselves and Captain Miner, during the voyage then about to be brought to a close, and moreover a marifestation of the high esteem in which he was held as a gentleman and a comman.

Major J. R. Bennett arces and remarked, that as he viewed the feelings of the passengers, there was, and could be, but one opicion, and that was universal esteem for the commander, and he moved that a subscription be at oace made for the purchase of a gold watch and chain, to be presented to Captain Miner as a token of the regard in which he was held by the passengers.

On motion, Meesta T. Kemp Isaac V. Denniston, Jas. S. Turner, Peter Donahus, and Thomas Evans, were appointed a committion to purchase the same, and present it to Capt. Miner. On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the New York papers. Thanks were tendered to the president for the able manner in which he presided, and the meeting adjourned.

Signed:—J. R. Bennett, James S. Turner, J. D. Lent, Luther Hill, Peter Donahus, and Isaac V. Deaniston, in behalf of one hundred others.

City Intelligence.

City Intelligence.

The Weathle was very fine during yesterday, affording opportunity for much hesiliful recreation. There was a clear sky, and a fine, bracing, dry, cold. air. The thermometer at the Healin Building ranged at noon, 40% degrees, at 5 P. M. 30 degrees. Night calm and fine.

Alaeming First in Washington Street.—At helf-past three clock yesterday afternoon a very extensive first attended with sections loss, broke out in the house No. 283 Washington street. This building was situated next but one to the corner of Chambers street, and extended from its brick from on Washington street, with frame side wall to the rear, terminating in the lane known as Pigalley. In which a great number of families readed, and his which a crowd of wooden out houses existed. The house No. 285 Weshington street was occupied by Mr. Erastus Titus, and used by blin as a cracker and navy bread and biscuit bakery, having extensive machinary and apparatus in the basement and a large retail store upon the ground floor. The fire is supposed to have originated in the basement engine room, but when first noticed, it seemed to arise from the second story. Upon the alarm being given, a strong force of firemen arrived upon the ground floor, and after extraordinary exertion, succeeded in repressing the flames for a time. However, the devouring element crept slowly from floor to floor until it reached the fourth story, and burst out with great violence. After about haif an hour the roof fell in with a great crash, the burning brands falling to the ground floor, and carrying the bourds and beams of the under stories with them. At 5 o'clock the eatire house and stock, with most of the furnituse were destroyed. The efforts of the firemen were directed to preserve the surrounding buildings from the fire, in which they upon this house by the firemen. The corner grocery stere of fir. Bishop-Nos. 235 Washington and 182 Chambers street, was at one times in miniment darger, as its rear joined that of the burning house in Pig alley. All the mater

THE OLD BEAWERN—FIVE POWER.—The ladies of the Home Mission Benevolent Seciety intend to light up all the lance, alloys, and passage-ways of this building the evening, in order to afford the people an opportunity of visiting and inspecting it, previous to its final destruction. The lights will be continued for two or three evenings, and our citizens can safely see that famous theatre of crime, and receptacle of criminals, previous to its being swept away.

of crime, and receptacle of criminals, previous to its being swapt away.

Another Death from Evernerance —Coroner Ivechold as inquest yesterday, (Sunday,) at No. 102½ therry street, upon the body of a man who begged there for lodging on Thursday night, and lay upon the floor. Friday he was unable to move, and died at two o'clock yes torday mynning. Testimony was given of his intemperate habits, and Dr. 14dedl described the morbid appearance of the body. The jury returned a verdet of death from intemperance, want, and exposure.

Infant Ananonament.—A male lufant, of about a week old, was left, on Saturday night, upon the stoop of police officer Smith, Fifth ward, at No. 471 Greenwich street. Alt was taken up and examined, and it became quite apparent that an effert had been made to strangle it.

Berious Street Accident.—Saturday evening, a man, named James Halleran, accidentally slipped upon the cide walk in Forty-first street and Eighth arenue, by which he sustained a had fracture of his leg. Officer Blaksman, of the Nineteenth ward, took him to a drag store, and hed him attended to.

Budden Death.—A man named Robert Wilson, who zeron, and hed him attended to.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named Robert Wilson, who re-cently arrived in this city from North Carolina, died very suddenly at the residence of his brother, No. 221 Seventh avenue, on Saturday night. The Coroner was notified, and investigated the case yesterday, when the jury re-turned a virile of death from 1 var